
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls :

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

OCTOBER, 1869.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
79 MILK STREET, (CORNER OF FEDERAL.)

1870.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

In obedience to a law of the Commonwealth, the Trustees here present the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Industrial School for Girls.

The questions which still recur in the preparation of the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls are: What is the best system of education for such a school, including manual, intellectual, moral, and religious education, for the forming of habits, and the building up of character? and, Have we been carrying out that system? That system is best which best prepares for the duties, relations, labors and enjoyments of life. Almost every woman is destined to have a leading or a subordinate part in the management of the work of a family. Preparation for the ready and intelligent performance of household duties, the lowest as well as the highest, is, therefore, of the first importance. Now, as perfect cleanliness is essential to health of body and of mind and to cheerfulness, all the arts of washing and scouring should be early learnt and practised, so as to form and fix the habit of doing them well, thoroughly, rapidly, and willingly; and these arts should include not only the washing of tables and dishes, but the scouring of floors, stairs, windows and walls, and of clothes, and especially of bed-clothes and bedsteads.

These duties occur every day in every family. They should, therefore, be done methodically, and the habit of method and order should be insisted upon as amongst the most important attainments.

In regard to all of these we have the satisfaction of thinking that we have been successful. Our houses seem to be models of neatness and cleanliness. All the work has been done by the girls; and in doing it they have formed most valuable habits of industry in hard work. It is to be regretted that there is no more hard work for them to do.

Of mere household arts there is no one on which the health, physical and moral, the good nature and cheerfulness, and the happiness of all the members of the family so much depend, as the art of cooking. With this every individual woman who is to live in a family should be intimately acquainted. It is not an art requiring practice only, though this is, of course, indispensable. It requires thought, intelligence, and knowledge—far more knowledge than has usually been supposed, of the action of heat, of the nature of water, and of the qualities of the various meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, breadstuffs and condiments that enter into the food of a family. An enormous mistake has been and is made, in entrusting this important office to the unintelligent, careless and ignorant, in whose hands it has usually been left. The head cook or cooks of a reformatory ought to have knowledge and skill of a high order, and should communicate as much of them as possible to every member of the household. Boiling of meats, making of soups, preparation and cooking of vegetables, and the making and baking of bread should receive especial attention. And as most of the inmates of a reformatory are supported at public expense, and are destined to labor, and probably to a life of narrow income, strict economy in all operations is indispensable. In our families, a certain number of the older and stronger girls are daily employed in the kitchen, and are carefully instructed, so far as our means allow, in the arts of cooking. To give them larger opportunities it would be necessary to depart from the simple and frugal course which has been found best for the health and welfare of the children.

It may be questioned whether, when we engage a house-keeper for her excellent character in other respects, we should

not give her an opportunity of obtaining superior qualifications as a cook; the truth being that there are very few good cooks to be found.

Every girl should be taught sewing, as early as possible and as perfectly as time and her capacity admit; to make and to mend all her own clothes, and all that belong to the kitchen and the chamber; and, when she has talent, she should be taught to shape and to cut out all her own clothes of every kind.

Every girl should be taught to knit, as an economy of time, and as a resource in old age. Order and method should be observed in the working room, so that a portion of the time may every day be spent in listening to good books, to conversation upon them, and to the singing of songs and hymns. In all these particulars we may congratulate ourselves upon our success, though, doubtless, still more might be done.

For the sake of health, for the vast benefit to be received from working in sunshine, in the open air, for the cultivation of taste for the beautiful in nature, and as a means of procuring many necessities, and many inexpensive but useful luxuries, all the girls should, whenever it is possible, be taught to cultivate flowers, the useful herbs, the smaller garden vegetables, lettuce, tomatoes, melons, beets, carrots, &c., and the smaller fruits, strawberries, currants, raspberries, &c.

For the colder season, at least, when out-of-doors exercise cannot always be taken, there should be gymnastics and innocent games.

In this part of the girls' education very little has hitherto been done. There have been plots and borders of flowers, kept with more or less of care and taste, around or before the houses and the chapel, adding very much to beauty and cheerfulness. But the cultivation of useful vegetables, herbs, and fruits, however desirable and necessary some have considered it for poor girls who are to live in the country, has been considered by others so great an innovation, that it has not yet been introduced. We are inclined to think that an experiment ought to be made to ascertain whether a branch of instruction in useful and health-giving labor, now so much called for by the most intelligent friends of education in every part of the country, may not be added to those already given

here. Several attempts have been made, and successfully made, at the repeated suggestion of our physician, now one of our Trustees, to introduce gymnastics ; and in some of the families they are considered a very healthful and agreeable exercise.

In the school-room, every girl should be taught to read well, carefully, understandingly and readily. This is essential for every person, in every station and every period of life, as it is a key to all knowledge. Every girl should be taught writing well enough to compose and write, in a legible hand, a letter ; and to this end, the time commonly devoted to spelling may be given to writing sentences upon all common subjects ; spelling being addressed to the eye and not to the ear.

Ready reckoning, mentally and on the slate, in the small numbers which alone most people have to do with, should be made perfectly familiar to all. But most of the arithmetic taught in the common schools we regard as nearly useless to every woman, and the acquisition a waste of time.

Some knowledge of geography may be given, and a little of practical English grammar. But as much knowledge as possible of physiology and the laws of health *ought* to be given. This may be done successfully by having for reading books easy works on physiology, and by frequent conversation thereupon by the teacher, taking some little care to prepare herself. This should be done ; for every woman may be called to act as a nurse and to have the care of children ; and to expect one to perform the duties of these high offices well, with no knowledge of the structure and laws of the human body, is unreasonable.

The work of the school-room has generally been done satisfactorily. Very many of our girls read and write as well as those in the best of the common schools, and considerable attention has been paid, with satisfactory results, to the study of physiology.

In the case of persons who are to support themselves by bodily labor, most of the intellectual discipline must be given by the methods employed to teach the processes of that labor.

The power of attention may be cultivated by reading to the girls interesting stories, lives, or histories, and calling upon them to give an account of what they hear, and to answer questions upon it. Perfect attention may thus be secured, and

excellent exercise of the memory be given. All kinds of useful information may be given in the same way and with the same effect. The memory should also be cultivated by requiring the children to learn the words of the Saviour, and other appropriate parts of Scripture, with choice hymns and other beautiful poetry.

The powers of observation may be cultivated by requiring every child to notice carefully, so as to be able to do nicely and well whatsoever she has to do, by becoming familiar with the appearances of the common plants in all their stages and all their qualities and harmful or useful properties, by observing the forms, habits and notes of the birds. Books upon these subjects are proper reading for the teacher. The reasoning powers will be exercised by competent teachers, in talking and questioning about the lessons of the school-room and the working-room.

Order and method may be best taught by doing everything methodically, at set hours, and in exact and definite order, and by keeping everything in its place. Exact method, faithfully pursued through all the years of childhood, will form habits which will naturally extend themselves to the character, to all the thoughts as well as acts.

In these respects, the course of practical instruction will necessarily vary with the ability and character of the matron.

It is apparent from these considerations that our matrons should be persons of good education and experience.

For no class of persons are these exercises, which are most useful for all girls, so important as for the inmates of industrial schools, such as ours, most of whom are destined to household service. We are bound to give them the best education they can receive; and as they will be, most of their lives, occupied with work which will keep them at home and yet leave little time for reading, the best poetry and those portions of Scripture which teach the highest duties of humanity and the highest relations of immortal beings, ought to be so fixed in their memory as never to leave them.

For the moral and religious education of children, it is essentially and indispensably necessary that each one of the matrons should be a person of the highest moral and religious character;—kind, gentle, and patient, a lover of children, an enthu-

siast in humanity, a Christian. And her Christian character is to be ascertained by her life and actions. A cold, hard, mean self-seeker, an indolent self-indulgent sybarite, or a vain conceited self-sufficient egotist may make as loud professions, and be as likely to make them as the most humble, self-denying, devoted, loving and disinterested Christian. "By their fruits ye shall know them;" and for their fruits and not their professions are they to be selected.

The first element of Christian civilization is the Christian family. The informing spirit of the family is the warm, loving heart of a Christian woman. The great want of every girl who finds her way to a reformatory is the want of a mother,—a patient, tender, long-suffering, affectionate mother. At least we believe that very few of those who have been gathered into our Industrial School at Lancaster would have come there, if they had found elsewhere a home warmed and lighted by the sunshine of a Christian mother's heart.

In a Christian family the great moving agent in education is not precept; it is example. It is the kindness, self-forgetfulness, devotion, patience and love of the mother. It is life devoted to the good of others. Of precept, there is almost always too much. Whenever it threatens, it is apt to be excessive. When it scolds, it is always so. Finding fault with a child, in the presence of other children, hurts the feelings, moves to anger, and tempts to resistance, and, if often repeated, hardens the heart. A kind word, a smile of approbation for an act well and willingly done, is better than many words of advice and precept. Yet there are a place and a time for advice; and it does good when and only when it is given in a loving spirit.

In the character of the matrons the Industrial School has been signally blessed. The office of matron is one of the most delicate, difficult and responsible that a woman can be placed in. Her duties never cease. They go on year after year, by night and by day, Sundays and week-days, all the weeks of the year. She has no Sabbath of rest from them. Most of the children under her charge have no home but hers, and she can no more have a vacation from maternal duties than the mother of a large family of small children. Yet such has been the character of most of the matrons sent here by Providence that they have

usually been driven away by ill health only, and such has been their devotion to the children of their charge that they have almost always come back as soon as they were strong enough to come.

Children should be kept busily employed; and whatever they do, they should be led to do it thoroughly, patiently and conscientiously. They should be led to do kindnesses to each other and to their teachers. They can be taught that it is a privilege as well as a duty to help a poor brother or sister. But they can be taught this lesson only by the real, living example of a kind-hearted woman. Mere words cannot teach it. But the tone in which the words are uttered, the smile that accompanies them, and the kind and loving spirit which dictates them, can and will. And most especially the cheerful, patient and devoted life which gives an hourly example of the sincerity with which the lesson is taught will touch the heart and teach the lesson so that it shall never be forgotten.

An unwilling, compulsory performance of duty is not virtue.

“God loveth a cheerful giver;” and the happiest and most precious gift to a child is the spirit of cheerfulness. This gift may and ought to be made to every child. But she only who has it can give it. A querulous, discontented woman cannot impart it. A hard, fault-finding spirit will necessarily do all that can be done to destroy it. In the selection of matrons, therefore, it is not enough to choose earnest and conscientious persons; they must be also cheerful,—those who have learnt to rejoice in the Lord always.

Religious instruction should be blended with moral; and the guiding principle of such instruction is that great word,—SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME.

The word and the spirit of the laws of Massachusetts forbid the introduction of sectarianism into any school wholly or in part supported by the State. But the instruction must be Christian. The substance ought to be the words and the life of Christ. The Sunday school is apparently, in most cases, the indispensable means. But the school should be, in its spirit and practice, not Jewish or sectarian, but Apostolical and Christian. Therefore should the matrons be Christian, to be judged by their actions and lives and the spirit in which they act.

Considering the fact that the children when they come to this institution are inferior, in intellect, in habits and in knowledge, to the average of children at the other schools, and far below in moral character, often hardly knowing the difference between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, their appearance in the school-room and working-room is most satisfactory and encouraging. To one who watches them from month to month, their progress from stupidity to brightness, from indolence to activity, from obstinacy to ready obedience, from slovenliness to neatness, is surprising.

We feel that a vast deal of good has been done here for body and for mind; and though, after all, some may be lost, many are certainly saved.

When children of both sexes, according to the usual ordinance of Providence, grow up together under the influence of Christian parents, they naturally have that fraternal respect and affection for each other, which is the great safeguard in the intercourse of the sexes, through childhood and through life. This fraternal affection and respect is wanting, at the very age when it is most needed, where a large family of girls or of boys is brought up alone. It is exceedingly desirable, therefore, that the little girls in our institution should be placed with children of both sexes whenever it is possible; and places are anxiously sought for all such girls as soon as they are in a condition to leave the school.

The predominance in number of these younger children in all the families has necessarily affected the education given. Enough is now done, in most cases, we think, for the school instruction; but if the greater part of the inmates were older, much more might be done for all to give a more thorough education in cooking and in needle-work, and sufficient time might be found for horticulture; and these three we consider the great wants for girls who are to live in families in the country; and there is an excessive, unsatisfied demand everywhere in the country for girls, as helps, possessing these qualifications.

More attention than heretofore has been given by the farmer to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, and with very agreeable results.

At the suggestion of a legislative committee, we have, as an experiment, sold our cows, and now buy the milk necessary for

the institution. The change may lead to the rapid deterioration of the land under cultivation, unless we go to considerable expense for manure; and we consider the experiment as not sufficiently tried for us to express a decided opinion upon it.

The advisableness of a somewhat different classification of the pupils is a subject which has long occupied the thoughts of the Trustees; but with only our present buildings it cannot be easily introduced.

The Reports of the Superintendent, the Treasurer, the Physician, and the Farmer are herewith presented.

The Advisory Board of ladies associated with us in the charge of this school prefer to make their report to the Trustees only.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. EMERSON,
DANIEL DENNY,
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,
GEORGE CUMMINGS,
ALBERT TOLMAN,
FRANK B. FAY,
J. L. S. THOMPSON,
Trustees.

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Chapel,	\$3,000 00
House, No. 1,	12,500 00
No. 2,	12,500 00
No. 3,	8,800 00
No. 4,	12,500 00
No. 5,	4,300 00
Superintendent's house,	2,800 00
Farmer's house,	1,200 00
Four barns,	700 00
Wood-house,	400 00
Carriage-house and work-shop,	300 00
Ice-house,	300 00
Ten acres woodland,	1,000 00
175 acres farm land,	11,331 25
Amount of real estate,	<u>\$71,631 25</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property in Superintendent's office, including library,	\$357 00
Personal property in chapel,	200 00
in store-room,	212 00
in houses, furniture, fuel, clothing, &c.,	10,180 00
Produce of farm on hand,	1,539 65
Valuation of stock,	800 00
Valuation of farming utensils,	1,254 27
Amount of personal property,	<u>14,542 92</u>
 Total,	 <u>\$85,874 17</u>

SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Fourteenth Annual Report, with the following statistics:—

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1868,	134
received during the year,	58
returned from indentures,	46
returned from hospital,	1
returned having no other home,	13—252
indentured during the year,	79
returned to friends, at 18 years of age,	2
discharged as unsuitable,	3
dismissed to parents or friends,	8
over eighteen years of age, supplied with places,	20
sent to hospital,	1
now present in the institution,	139—252

Whole number received since the opening of the school,	714
Now present in the institution,	139
Now under indenture,	101
Delivered to friends at eighteen years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture,	326
Dismissed to parents or friends,	53
Discharged as unsuitable,	58
Escaped from the institution, (first year,)	2
Sent to hospitals and almshouses,	29
Deceased,	6—714
Number of separate families,	5

Present limit of accommodations,	150
Average attendance for the year,	140

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts,	98	In Ireland,	2
Maine,	5	Wales,	1
New Hampshire,	4	Germany,	1—139
Vermont,	1		
Rhode Island,	1	Of American parentage, . .	79
Connecticut,	1	American, (colored,) . .	17
New York,	11	Irish,	25
Pennsylvania,	1	English,	10
Maryland,	1	French Canadian, . .	1
Virginia,	6	Scotch,	3
North Carolina,	1	Spanish,	1
Louisiana,	1	Swiss,	1
New Brunswick,	3	German,	1
Canada,	1	Danish,	1—139

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living,	53	For short time,	36
One parent living,	60	Not at all,	6—139
Orphans,	26—139		
Lived at home,	80	Attended some religious service—	
from home,	59—139	Frequently,	102
		Seldom,	31
Before coming, attended school—		Not at all,	6—139
For some time,	97		

Of those now members of the school, there are—

Of nine years of age,	4	Of fifteen,	30
ten,	7	sixteen,	24
eleven,	5	seventeen,	17
twelve,	10	eighteen,	1
thirteen,	18	nineteen,	1—139
fourteen,	22	Average age, $14\frac{1}{4}$ years.	

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of eight years of age,	1	Of thirteen years of age, . .	12
ten,	6	fourteen,	16
eleven,	1	fifteen,	18—58
twelve,	4		

Received this year from

Suffolk County,	24	Bristol County,	4
Worcester,	9	Hampden,	4
Middlesex,	7	Essex,	3
Norfolk,	5	Plymouth,	2—58

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received—

From Suffolk County,	213	From Berkshire County,	19
Middlesex,	127	Hampshire,	14
Essex,	90	Plymouth,	15
Worcester,	89	Hampden,	15
Bristol,	65	Barnstable,	9
Norfolk,	51	Franklin,	7—714

The history of our institution the past year calls for devout gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for his continued goodness in our exemption from outward evils, serious disease and death. The degree of general healthfulness has been unparalleled, the voice of joy and gladness from health and buoyancy, has been heard throughout our homes through the entire year.

The general order and quietness, also, which have prevailed, have been very gratifying, and deserve our recognition. Each family has passed the year without any unusual or marked disturbance, save in one or two cases, where the return of old and hardened girls, during the absence of some of their matrons acquainted with their peculiarities, emboldened some to exhibit a spirit of disobedience, which was, however, soon corrected. It has been peculiarly gratifying to us that there have been no escapes, and but two or three attempts to escape, save at about the time referred to, when a sadly vicious, yet intelligent and capable girl was returned from indenture on account of theft, and by various devices, succeeded in influencing two others to escape with her from the school. Vigilant search was made, and, after a number of days, they were secured,—two of them from a disreputable house; but their associations had been such in their absence, that it was deemed unwise, in view of their influence upon others, to retain them in the institution, and with sadness they were discharged.

The spirit of general content, of love for their home and matrons, and desire for improvement, has been pleasing.

We are confirmed in our belief of the correctness and excellence of our system of *family government*, in distinction from the *congregate* system, and the system of forcible restraint by walls and gates, bolts and bars. We rejoice that the attention of the religious and philanthropic is more and more called to the subject of the reformation and elevation of the ignorant, criminal and vicious, and that an earnest spirit of inquiry prevails, as to what are the *best* methods of securing this end in the administration of our prison, correctional, and reformatory institutions ; and it has been a peculiar pleasure to assure the various commissioners from other States, where institutions of reform are about to be established, that *our yearly experience* is more and more gratifying both in the improved spirit and conduct of our girls while here, and in the formation of such habits and views as prepares them the better to withstand the temptations of life as they go out from us. The spirit of wise confidence and trust, together with a good degree of maternal watchfulness and oversight, allow large freedom of action for each girl, yet all the arrangements of the family, and the relation of each individual to it, naturally and necessarily reveal the *real spirit* and *conduct* of each inmate, so that *restraint* or encouragement, reproof or commendation, can be given to each as the individual case requires.

Opportunities for self-development, and for self-reliance, in work, study, and in various trusts, duties and privileges, frequently occur, and greatly aid in preparing the girl to assume larger trusts, and resist stronger temptations, and exhibit greater faithfulness in the enlarged circle to which she may go on leaving us. The knowledge of the different duties of house-keeping, of cooking, washing and ironing, and sewing, is of vast importance to the permanent reform and well-being of a girl, and I believe it can be better secured by our system than by any other, save in the ordinary smaller family in society, while many of these acknowledged advantages are more than offset by our superior opportunity for attendance at school, and the constant and most valuable intercourse of the girls with their respective matrons, and the superior moral and religious influence thus exerted upon them.

It has been objected by some that our system creates a disrelish for work, a discontent for the ordinary family, and a desire to return to the institution. If there has been more or less of truth in the objection, sometimes these evils have been largely owing to the want of a proper appreciation of, and forbearance with the girl in the family, unreasonable requirements and few privileges accorded; but we have sought to guard against them by greater familiarity with work, and by impressing upon their minds, before leaving us, the dignity and honor of labor, and the disgrace and sin of idleness and shiftlessness as well as of beggary and crime; and we believe *less* of this has existed than ever before. Many girls have been returned, but in many cases because of too early indenture, before habits of industry had been formed and evil habits broken up. My own opinion is (contrary to that advanced by some,) that a speedy placing out in a family of nearly all our girls is not desirable, but that the *systematic order of life, study and discipline here secured*, is of very great value to nearly every girl, and that it is a *misfortune* rather than a gain for her to be exempt from it. She never had it before coming to us, and, in most families, she will not secure it as she leaves us, for the arrangements of a family in busy life, with the necessary miscellaneous labor, interruptions and cares, prevent that close watchfulness and constant, diligent supervision, correction and instruction necessary; yet her previous neglect of it, and her wayward habits, call for and *demand* just the drill, discipline, watchful and kindly restraint and guidance which we can and do give. Unquestionably it *is desirable* to place our younger and less vicious girls in good families, as soon as they have manifested their true character and inclinations, and suitable places can be found. This we have done during the year past to a considerable extent, and propose so to do in future; but a large number of our girls are *not* prepared to enter ordinary families by an early indenture from us, because of their character, and the greater opportunity thus afforded to carry out their evil intentions, and also to exert a pernicious influence over children and others in the families where they may live.

Hence it appears that for both their own reform and future welfare, and also for the good of families in the community, it is important that girls who have pursued a vicious course infl

be retained here until it is apparent that there is a renunciation of former courses, and heart-purposes of evil, and some good degree of strength to resist temptation, and choice of an upright course of life. Some families have had occasion deeply to regret that we sent out some of our girls before they were more fully reformed. We do not feel it is right to expose them to such corrupting influences, or that we thereby advance the reformation of the girls.

It is my desire, with your permission, for the coming year, to indenture fewer than during the past few years, especially while a smaller number is committed to us. The pressure has been constant from families to secure help for themselves by taking our girls, and we have been ready to try the experiment under these circumstances to an enlarged degree. Many have done well, and given good satisfaction, but others, and far too large a number, have returned for the further discipline of the school.

The law passed at the close of the last session of the legislature, giving enlarged powers to the Board of State Charities, in connection with their Visiting Agency, and referring to the commitment of girls to our institution, seems to work injuriously, as it affords opportunity for escape, and also adds to the labor of securing the commitment of a girl to the school. The practical working has been, that there have been scarcely any commitments since it has gone into operation. We think the law requires modification. While hundreds are roaming the streets of our cities without proper restraint, exposed to well-nigh certain ruin, we desire to receive to our fullest capacity, that we may accomplish all that is in our power.

It is, perhaps, early to decide with reference to the economy of the experiment recommended by the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions at the time of the application for an appropriation to build a new barn, viz., to abandon the keeping of stock and purchase our milk, but, at the present time, the balance would seem to be decidedly against it.

Our supply of vegetables and small fruits has been greater than heretofore, and the farm generally has been so conducted as to be conducive to the comfort and profit of the various families.

The addition of several rooms by the elevation of the roof of the school-room of No. 3, has been very acceptable, and the

increased comfort of the school-room, during the summer months, has been a marked improvement. This, with the removal of the barns, and the excitement incidental to the labor connected therewith, will not, as heretofore, impair the elevating influences of House No. 3, but will afford the same quiet which the other houses enjoy.

Doubtless, much light is yet to be thrown upon the subject of the reformation and salvation of the youthful and adult criminal and vicious classes. We would be watchful and studious to catch the spirit of true progress and improvement, and ready to hail every suggestion which promises good, from whatever source. The joint education of the sexes in our schools generally, seems to be regarded by many as the wisest course, and the question is sometimes raised, Can it be wise that this peculiar class of girls should be isolated wholly? which suggests itself as worthy of further inquiry.

As in previous years, so again, the separation of the newly-received and returned girls of an especially vicious character, from the younger and less contaminated, suggests itself as a matter for consideration. Were a house placed at our disposal, either by private beneficence or State appropriation, we should not hesitate, at once, to introduce this feature, at least, of classification, and with high hope of increasing the present great usefulness of our institution.

Many of our girls are enfeebled both in mind and body, through the intemperate habits of their parents, and their prospects are thus beclouded. These fearful evils we are daily called to meet, and endeavor to counteract—and, existing as an institution of the Commonwealth, not alone to correct these evils with the few who come to us, but to aid also in elevating the general tone of society within her borders, to make purer homes, better men and women, and happier children, and, indeed, *successive generations* of nobler men and women, that Massachusetts may ever keep her true position among the foremost in labors of reform, beneficence and charity, we feel constrained thus to add our testimony concerning these evils, and to unite our voice with others, in earnest tones, for the suppression and disuse of this, the greatest of destroyers.

The harmonious coöperation in all departments of the insti-

tution, during the year, has tended greatly to smooth the difficulties of our life, and facilitate our general labors.

Grateful for the blessings of the past, we address ourselves with hope to the future, humbly imploring the Divine benediction upon our united counsels and labors.

Yours, respectfully,

MARCUS AMES,
Superintendent and Chaplain.

P H Y S I C I A N ' S R E P O R T .

To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN:—The sanitary condition of the Industrial School for Girls for the past year, has been very favorable; but few cases of acute disease, and no death during the time. It is a remarkable fact in the history of public institutions, that, during the fourteen years since this charity was established, and with nearly seven hundred different inmates, no epidemic has prevailed within the institution, and no death from epidemic disease. This fact speaks well not only for the location of the school, but also for the care and oversight of matrons and teachers. Hoping that the same favorable circumstances may continue, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you my second annual Report of the crops and condition of the farm.

The season has been good for most of the productions of the earth, with the exception of corn, which is below the average. The crop of hay is not equal to that of last season, especially on the interval, it being badly winter killed.

The crop of grain is good, and the yield of potatoes is up to the average, and the quality fair, being free from disease. Summer vegetables have been remarkably good, and no lack has been experienced.

Vines have yielded well, with the exception of cucumbers. The crop of squashes is excellent, and melons have been abundant.

The crop of roots is unusually good, and a great supply for the school will be harvested.

Apples are nearly an entire failure, not meeting the wants of the institution through the fall months.

The crop of beans is fair, the drought preventing them to some extent from filling out, but the quality is first rate.

Strawberries have yielded remarkably well, and it seems desirable to cultivate them more extensively than heretofore.

I have cultivated eleven and one-half acres, one acre to corn, three and one-half to beans, three to potatoes, four to garden vegetables and roots.

The products of the farm for this season, as given by the appraisers, Oct. 1, are as follows:—

23 tons of hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$460 00
2½ tons rye straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 00

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres corn fodder,	\$15 00
435 bushels of potatoes,	282 75
2 barrels of apples,	8 00
35 bushels of oats,	26 25
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of oat straw,	24 00
71 bushels of rye,	99 40
50 bushels of corn,	70 00
40 bushels of beans,	160 00
250 bushels roots,	161 25
10 bushels onions,	10 00
600 cabbage heads,	60 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons winter squash,	100 00
Pop corn,	18 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$1,539 65

You will perceive by the table that there is a balance against the farm ; but it can readily be accounted for, when we take into consideration the loss of milk and calves for six months, also the great falling off in the amount of hay, the grass being sold standing on account of insufficient room for storage, and the crop also being very light. These items alone would turn the scale, and give a handsome profit to the farm.

I will present the following facts and figures to aid you in solving the problem of the economy of conducting the farm without stock, according to the suggestions of the legislative committee. The products of the farm the last six months have been \$1,539.65, which is a difference of \$935.85, less than the previous year. But the expenses have been \$803.86 less, to which might be added \$128 for grass sold standing. This makes the expense and income about equal. The cost of the milk and butter for a year is about \$1,200. There is hay on hand to the amount of \$460 which can be sold ; probably also \$100 saved for meal fed to stock ; labor also which will be unnecessary \$250 ; also \$140 gain for pasturage which will be included.

It will leave \$250 increased expense, to which is to be added the *great loss* of the manure which is necessary to the prosperity and successful cultivation of the farm.

I suggest as worthy of your consideration the draining of the thirty acres of interval land now used for the production of hay. The condition that it now is in is a serious drawback to the successful production of milk on account of the poor quality of grass grown thereon. If this land were thoroughly drained, as it can be, though at considerable expense, it could be made to produce double the quantity, and of a quality that would enable the stock to winter through in good and healthy condition, thereby being prepared to furnish a large supply of milk through the summer months, and thus add to the value of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

STATE FARM in account with F. WHITNEY, Farmer.

CR.

DR.

1868. October,	1869. October,		
Value of stock on hand,	\$2,125 00	Value of stock on hand,	\$800 00
of farming tools,	971 00	of stock sold,	1,383 00
of produce on hand,	2,475 50	of farming tools,	1,254 27
Expenses of the farm for the year,	2,528 66	of produce on hand,	1,539 65
Salary of the Farmer,	700 00	Fruit and vegetables,	400 00
		Sales during the year,	841 66
		Milk for institution,	588 00
		Pork for institution,	280 00
		Keeping and caring for horse,	175 00
		Rent of pasture,	130 00
		Labor for institution,	925 00
		Balance against farm,	483 85
	\$8,800 43		\$8,800 43

FREDERIC WHITNEY, Farmer.